

Robert Macaire.

THE MOST EXCITING ADVENTURES IN
THE CAREER OF THIS SWAG-
GERING ROBBER.

A TALE OF VILLAINY AND VIRTUE.

The Last Brilliant Crime Which Cost Macaire and His
Pal Their Lives.

By GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Macaire, an ex-convict, comes to a village in France, where he imposes on the simple peasants, and marries Marie Beaumont, daughter of a rich farmer. He later murders a young man named Pierre Lanier. Macaire robs Marie's father. Robert and his wife are arrested on suspicion. On the way to prison, Macaire changes clothes with Marie and escapes. Marie later escapes. Fearing pursuit she leaves her child by a wayside shrine. An innkeeper named Dumont finds the boy, which he rears as his own, naming him Charles, and about twenty years later betrothing the youth to Clementine Germain, daughter of an old friend of his.

CHAPTER V.

The Missing Link.

MACAIRE and his companion, being thus identified and captured, would at once have been conveyed back to Lyons were it not for the question of the murder, which still remained to be cleared up.

Their previous bad character, as Ma-

ready of her early history up to the time when he found the child where she had placed it at the foot of the shrine.

She told him, too, her sad after-history, full of misery and suffering.

She had watched him take the child and had listened till the last echo of his horse's hoofs had died away.

Then she had set out again and with much toil and suffering had dragged herself back to the house which she had left.

She accomplished her object. The child was saved from the stigma of being born in a prison, the offspring of a felon; and her great desire now was that her friendly guardian should not suffer on her account.

It would be ruin to him if it were found that his laxness had led to her escape.

So, at all costs, she must return. Once there she cared not how soon she died; death, indeed, would be a welcome deliverance from her misery.

But death does not always come to those who long for it.

Her absence had been discovered and

THE MISER DISCOVERED.



MACAIRE FINDS OLD BEAUMONT COUNTING HIS GOLD.

caire had expected, caused suspicion to turn on them, and it was decided that they should be detained at Les Bous Amis till the following morning in order to allow of the matter being further investigated.

They were accordingly placed in a small loft over the stable and a guard of armed men placed at the door.

Clementine had been with difficulty restored to consciousness after the terrible shock she had received at the sight of her father's body and knew nothing as yet of the scene which had taken place in the stable or the strange discovery of Charles's parentage.

He was now asking such her, endeavoring to soothe her grief, while she little suspected that his own was so much more bitter.

She had lost a father, it is true, and by a terrible death, but he had died respected and beloved by all; while he had found a mother, it is true, but under what circumstances?

He did not for a moment believe her guilty of the terrible suspicion against her of having murdered M. Germain.

But unless it could be positively disproved how could he ask Clementine to leave his wife while such a stigma was on his mother's name?

Too many people had heard what had passed to allow of his remaining a secret.

The poor young man's thoughts were very sad indeed as he sat holding his fiancée's hand.

Charles had begged so hard of Brigadier Roge not to treat his mother with the same rigor as had been shown to Macaire and Strop, but to allow her to remain in the house, that the brigadier, who under his official crust was soft-hearted enough, had consented to this arrangement, though, as he said, he was exceeding his duty, and might get into trouble by it.

"Do not, fear, Sir," said Marie. "I have no wish to go now that I have found my son. Besides," she added, "I am innocent of this crime, and God, who knows it, will prove it."

Her first anxiety when she recovered consciousness was whether, in her surprise, she had disclosed the fact that Macaire was her husband and Charles's father, and it was a great relief to her to perceive that he had not the least suspicion of such a thing, nor had M. Dumont, who had no idea that she had a claim to any other name than that of Beaumont.

He had heard the missing woman, whom he supposed to be mother of the little waif, spoken of by that name, as among the country folks, married women were as often called by their maiden names as by their husbands', and he concluded that the "worthless fellow," the "rascal" he had heard mentioned, bore the name of Beaumont.

Macaire had had no time to speak and no one would have listened to him had he attempted to do so.

And poor Marie hoped that she might be able to spare her son such a terrible blow as this knowledge would be.

She determined, however, to tell all to M. Dumont, who she considered had a right to know and who she felt sure would help her to keep this great disgrace from falling on the boy he loved and so long treated as his son.

Sitting in the room where only a few hours before the joyous party had assembled to sign the wedding contract, she told him all—all that she knew all

men had been sent in different directions to look for her, though indeed the sergeant was half sorry to see her return.

His wife did all she could for the poor creature, who was in a pitiable condition, worn out with anguish both of soul and body.

Of course her hostess discovered what had happened, but Marie refused to give any account of what had befallen the infant to which she had given birth, except that it was in a place of safety.

The worthy couple decided to keep their own counsel on the subject; an inquiry into the matter would only have brought on her the suspicion of having made away with her infant, and things were bad enough for her as it was, and they were sorry for her, poor soul!

It was some days before she was in a state to be moved. She was then taken to Grenoble to be tried for stealing her father's money.

There a fresh horror awaited her. Her husband on making his escape had directed his steps back to Charlemont-sur-Pont in pursuance of a plan he had matured while following the wagon.

He knew that the old man had a large sum of money in the house before that which Marie had been accused of stealing.

Of this he determined to get possession.

He had no fear about returning to the farm; in fact, he thought he would be safer there than anywhere else, as it would be the last place where they would think of seeking him, and, as the money was all in gold, there would be no danger of its leading to his detection.

Under cover of the darkness he made his way safely back to the farm and had lurked round until all was quiet.

His knowledge of the house had enabled him to effect an entrance without any difficulty.

He had found the old man busy counting his money and putting it into bags ready for some hiding place.

Had come behind, stunned him, or, as it turned out, killed him with a blow on the head from a heavy, iron-bound sabot, and then made off with his booty.

The outrage was not discovered till the morning, and then its perpetrator was not to be found.

There were traces found, however, which proved his guilt beyond a doubt; among others, the garments he had taken from Marie in order to disguise himself and which he had left in one of the outhouses.

These facts did not tend to improve the position of the unhappy girl, who was believed to be in collusion with and assisting her husband, with whose history she was accused of being acquainted.

The upshot of the business being that she was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

This dreadful punishment the innocent woman had endured, and since its termination had been a wanderer on the face of the earth—homeless and wretched, flying from place to place to avoid the danger of meeting her villainous husband.

He had pursued his evil career for a long time with impunity, but some time previously he had been captured and

SECOND ARTICLE
OF SERIES.

HOW TO READ YOUR SWEETHEART'S FACE.

BY HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

TELL-TALE NOSES—
WHAT THEY MEAN.



THE GREEK NOSE
WHEN LOVE
EVERYTHING
BEAUTIFUL AND
ARTISTIC.

THE AQUILINE NOSE DENOTES
THAT YOU NEVER SEE
THIS TYPE OF NOSE ON
REAL SPENDTHRIFTS.

THE BROAD AT
THE BASE—KEE
ACROSS THE NOSTRILS
AND SLIGHTLY DEPRESSED
BETWEEN THE
EYES.

THE
CONFIDING
NOSE.

THE THOUGHTFUL
NOSE IS RATHER LONG
AND BROAD—THE NOSTRILS
ARE PARTICULARLY BEING
NOTICABLY WIDE.

THE COQUETTE
NOSE—THE COQUETTE
WAS BORN
WITH A BROAD
NOSE—SHE BEGAN
TO FLIRT WHEN SHE
WAS A BABY.

It seems a rather shabby undertaking to suggest to men who may be looking for sweethearts that by her nose you may judge of a maid's characteristics. But don't for a moment imagine, my dear girls, that a man may not be sized up as accurately by the length and breadth and general conformation of his proboscis, and take comfort in the fact that where one girl's nose must be tagged as representative of inconsequence or something worse, ten of our brothers taken from a group of one hundred men will display noses that are tell-tales of weak, dishonest or brutal inclinations.

To be sure, the form of one's nose doesn't absolutely settle one's character, but it goes a long way toward indicating its bent points.

When you see a woman with the perfectly shaped nose, which is known as the Greek nose, you can always count upon her peace-loving nature. I have never seen a Greek nose on the face of a woman with a quarrelsome disposition.

Greek-nosed women love everything beautiful and artistic. They have a way of making the most of every decorative possibility. They are not

money savers and are too easy-going always to stand up for their rights. They prefer to be imposed upon rather than to get what is due them if it involves an altercation. Lilian Russell has a perfect Greek nose, which artists declare almost never is to be found in purity of outline.

Women with Greek noses make attractive housekeepers. They and their homes are lovely to look upon, but they are not adapted to the small, persistent economy that is required in the domestic management of the poor man's home. In other words, if you have lots of money you may choose a Greek-nosed woman with safety.

The girl with the confiding nose is almost always a man's favorite. She is ingenuous and she looks such utterly trustworthy things when she tells you, as she is bound to do before you have taken your third promenade with her on the piazza or beach, "I don't know why, Mr. Blank, but I do trust you. I only met you a day or two ago, but, don't you know, there are people one trusts implicitly? I felt the moment I saw you that you were just the one for

a girl to have for her true friend. I want you to advise me just as you would your sister," &c.

Almost any young man can finish the story by referring to a leaf in last summer's chapter of romances.

The confiding nose is a mixed type, neither Greek nor aquiline, nor yet a snub, but with traces of all three types. It is broad across the base, wide at the nostrils and slightly depressed between the eyebrows. The picture here given accurately represents the confiding nose. With this facial characteristic one almost always finds a warm, loving, generous nature, not very steady, but never malicious. The subject is apt to be musically gifted and has a never-ending sense of humor.

The thoughtful nose is rather long and broad, the wings in particular being noticeably wide. Women with thoughtful noses are rather inclined to study and reflection, and are often deeply religious. They are usually not brilliant in conversation, but on the other hand they are never silly. They know a great deal more than they pretend to know. They make reliable friends and charming domestic wives. The thoughtful nose is often found

among women in skilled professions. All extravagant women have by no means noses built after one pattern. But every time you see a girl with a nose broad at the base with generous nostrils and the least little upward turn you may suspect that you are in the presence of a natural spendthrift.

Girls with such noses are generous, good natured and lavishly inclined. They do everything in an extravagant way. They love and hate, study and play, dress and even eat more than is required. A girl with an extravagant nose is balanced matrimonially by a man of great strength of character, gentle and firm and capable of winning, not only the generous girl's love, but her sustained admiration and respect.

The coquette—well, she was born with the saucy nose and began to flirt when she was in her baby clothes. She is a darling little creature when she is young and no man may long withstand her wiles, but beware when she gives a shy glance and looks down. "She's fooling thee! She's fooling thee! Oh, trust her not!"

The inquisitive nose is not exactly a pug or a snub, but distinctly inclines upward and is the direct antithesis of

the Roman nose. Women with these noses are walking interrogation points. They always have a question on the tips of their tongues.

They are not malicious, though they manage to get into endless scrambles through their insatiable curiosity. Usually the inquisitive nosed woman is a jolly, companionable sort. The man who marries her may be certain of one thing—she will never be monotonous.

The economical nose seen in a front view of the face looks broad in profile, rather narrow, and has always a hump upon it. This hump varies in size. When it is very small it indicates thrift; a little more pronounced it means economy, and with a large hump the individual is more than close. If a woman, she is penurious. A very extravagant man cannot do better than to select a wife with a well-defined hump on her nose.

He may rebel at not being permitted to throw his money to the dogs, but he won't die in the poorhouse! With this nose one often finds other commendable traits—honesty, loyalty and constancy among them.

Look out for the argumentative nose, my friends. It is irregular in form, sinks in below the eye line and is fleshy and broad at the base. Don't lose your heart to a girl who bears upon her face a continuous invitation to scrap. The girl with the argumentative nose likes to be on the opposite side of every question. She receives almost any assertion with an "I don't think so." She is the fit mate for the man with the Greek nose. At the same time the woman with the argumentative nose make good housekeepers and usually have bank accounts.

The shrewd nose is related to the economical or thrifty type, but is thinner at the nostrils. Its owner usually possesses very little imagination. What she knows she has proved. She is often a deep student, and very loyal to those she accepts as friends. But the door of her heart is closed to all who cannot satisfactorily pass the mental examination she requires. Don't attempt to deceive the woman with the shrewd nose. She is a character reader from way back.

In the next article Mrs. Ayer will tell how to interpret your sweetheart's eyes.

proved guilty of the crime of which he was accused; he had been confined in the prison at Lyons, and there she believed him to be, until his evil face had appeared before her that morning.

Such was the story which Marie told M. Dumont, telling him also what had passed between herself and M. Germain when he gave her the money, and how it was to avoid telling the sad story which she had just related that she wished to leave that morning before he could see her to renew his questions.

M. Dumont was deeply moved by the story she told him and assured her of his belief in her innocence, saying that he felt convinced now that Macaire and his confederate had murdered M. Germain and that they must leave no stone unturned to prove her innocence.

He agreed that there was no need that Charles should know who his father was.

And he went on:

"I am sure that in keeping this knowledge from him and letting his marriage with Clementine go as I will be best carrying out the wishes of my poor friend. Before it takes place, however, your innocence must be proved. It would not matter so much did no one but ourselves know, but it is now indispensable that you should be cleared. Clementine knows nothing as yet, and we will keep her knowledge from her as long as possible in the hope that she may hear the charge and his refutation at the same time."

"I fear, however, we will be unable to conceal what has transpired and your relationship to Charles more than a few hours."

As he finished speaking Charles came into the room looking very sad, but he quickly cheered up when M. Dumont assured him he was quite satisfied of his mother's innocence and repeated to him what he had just said about his marriage to Clementine.

"As to me," he went on, "you will always be my son, my boy. You will only be so much more dear to me, because you will have a mother, too!"

But the proofs of Marie's innocence and of the guilt of the real culprits were soon to be made apparent.

(To Be Continued.)

THAT BABY.

It ain't no trouble now to find the things that used to be a scattered round about the house, or hid away from me.

The paper's allus right to hand. The tidys on the chair. My hat don't leave the front hall pegs. Most 'fust I hang it there.

An' everything is orderly. An' just the way it is. Without a raft of cut'n' truck. A kickin' under foot.

But when I look around the room, An' see the chairs 'fust, An' all the things a settin' in. The place they ought to go.

I'd give the rest of this old life If I could only see That baby growin' bein' around The way they used to be.

—Portland Oregonian.

GOSHAWKS.

A French traveller states that the goshawk is still used in Persia in hunting the gazelle and that it is trained to feed on that creature's beautiful eyes by passing its food in the emptied eyeballs of a stuffed gazelle, so that when used in the hunt the goshawk stops its victim by attacking its eyes—a horribly cruel form of sport.

WHAT A MAN SMOKES IN LIFETIME.

AT AN OUNCE A DAY.

There must be a great army of men who smoke an ounce of tobacco a day. Such worthy smokers are, of course, men of a philosophical and reflecting disposition, although they do not always care to favor the world with the results of the high meditations due to the influence of the soothing weed, says a writer in THE BITS.

It will be new, even to many of these, to know that it would take no less than 98 years to dispose of a ton of tobacco at this rate of consumption, and it will be still more surprising to consider the magnitude of this amount under various aspects.

The smoker of an ounce a day is almost invariably a faithful disciple of the pipe. He may submit to a cigar or cigarette to please the ladies, but the pipe remains his true love. Hence we will first suppose that our ton of tobacco is to be sacrificed to My Lady Nicotine in the homely pipe.

If the ordinary ounce packets in which the tobacco is probably bought were piled in a single column they would tower to a height of 2,700 feet.

There would be a considerable difference in the actual number of cigarettes consumed if the smoker makes his own in preference to buying them ready made. In the former case he will turn no more than 1,000,000 in fragrant smoke—a quantity which if placed in order would make a thin white line from London to Brighton, and in the latter case they would stretch for thirty-seven miles. Placed side by side they would pave a small pathway five miles long.

Could we make these cigarettes into one huge whole we should obtain a cigarette ten feet in diameter and nearly one hundred feet long. A man built in proportion to enjoy this little smoke would be a mere 2,200 feet high.

The consumer of this tobacco may, like Sverdrup, be a lover of the big cigar of the Havana. If so he must be prepared to spend at least £3,000, of which £500 will be wasted in fugacities.

Vegetarianism. Vegetarianism has been reinforced by a fresh supply of testimony from Germany and from Japan. In a recent walking match from Dresden to Berlin, a distance of over 124 miles, the first six to arrive were all vegetarians, the winner covering the entire distance in less than twenty-seven hours—certainly a very extraordinary performance, says the Detroit Tribune. An eminent European physician says that the soldiers of Japan, who are entirely vegetarian, have far more endurance than European troops, and that this was abundantly evidenced during the recent military operations in China. The diet of the Japanese soldier is entirely composed of barley rice and beans. On one occasion he knew a company of men to trot a distance of twenty-five miles in the heat of the sun and bearing a load of 116 pounds. After the expiration of fourteen days one of the men carried a small white mouse, which they rejected after three days' trial.

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